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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 63  
Humidity 74 49

January 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 63  
Humidity 73 39

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 30.14

7564 日四廿月一十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1917.

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39 P.R. ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE EAST AFRICAN FIGHTING.

Brilliant Work by British Troops.

London, January 15.  
Reuter's correspondent in East Africa states that after the operations of January 1, the enemy, retreating towards Rodigi, fought a series of rearguard actions in a most stubborn manner, in which Captain Salous was killed while pluckily leading fusiliers and frontiersmen.

After this the enemy did not make a stand north of the river, and General Sheppard reached the north bank on January 5. The enemy took up a position on the south bank, opposite the old German bridge, evidently expecting us to repair and cross it. General Sheppard, however, crossed in boats higher up.

The enemy on the following night bombarded the boats, and attacked the Panjabis and Baluchis, who held on most pluckily till fresh ammunition was sent up and the enemy's fire died away. The rapid and accurate fire of the South African Artillery greatly assisted in holding the crossing.

Meanwhile, General Byers made a wide flanking movement, crossed the Rufiji just below its confluence with the Ruzsa, and proceeded to a post north of Mkalimo, where he routed the enemy. General Sheppard's brigade accorded with the highest traditions of the Indian Army, while General Byers' march was a brilliant feat of endurance.

### The Change in the Command

London, January 16.  
A statement issued by the War Office says that the War Minister has instructed General Smuts to hand over the East African Command as soon as the military situation permits of his so doing. It is realised that the larger issues at stake and the value of General Smuts' presence at the Imperial War Conference are considerations making his compliance with the wishes of the Union Government essential.

The military situation in East Africa fortunately is such as to make a change in the Command and some reorganisation comparatively simple. The steps contemplated would have been taken very shortly, anyhow.

The statement shows at great length that in eleven months General Smuts has cleared the enemy from German East Africa, except for a comparatively small and unimportant area, and that the enemy is now in reduced straits.

### THE GREEK SITUATION.

German General Arrives.

London, January 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that General von Falkenhayn, has landed from a submarine somewhere on the Greek coast, from whence he has proceeded to Larissa.

Falkenhayn or Falkenhaynsen?

London, January 16.  
It is possible that the French Headquarters, which report the arrival of General von Falkenhayn, are confusing him with Major von Falkenhaynsen, the German Military Attache at Athens. The latter recently left but has notoriously been in communication with King Constantine by wireless. Indeed, he was recently reported as having returned to Athens.

Negotiations Continue.

London, January 16.  
The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent says the Allies are again negotiating with King Constantine. They forwarded on January 13 observations on the Greek reply of January 11, insisting on further pledges, and refusing to raise the blockade, but leaving the door open for further discussions.

A General Placed on Retired List.

London, January 16.  
Reuter's correspondent in the Piraeus says that General Callaris, commanding the First Army Corps during the events at Athens on December 1, has been placed on the Retired List. He is replaced by General Yaneakissas, ex-Minister of War in the Skouloudis Cabinet.

### SWISS PRECAUTIONS.

Three Army Divisions to Mobilise.

London, January 16.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Berne, the Federal Council announces that it considers it necessary to take more extensive precautionary measures.

It has therefore ordered three Divisions of the Army to mobilise on January 24. But it declares that it remains fully confident of the intentions of the belligerents towards the neutrality of Switzerland.

### AUSTRIANS EXPLODE HUGE MINE.

Unexpected Consequences Follow.

London, January 16.  
An Italian communique states:—After long and difficult mining operations, the enemy exploded a large mine under our positions on the southern slopes of Mount Piccolo Lago Zuci, but, owing to counter-mining, the tremendous explosion did not affect our troops. On the contrary, the collapse of the enemy's gallery caused him most numerous casualties.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE INVASION OF RUMANIA.

Better News from the Russians.

London, January 16.  
A wireless Russian official message says:—Southwards of Prael, the Russo-Rumanians have advanced two versts. The Rumanians beat back two night attacks to the south of Bekosa, on the Eshititsa. We bombed vessels on the Danube in the region of Brailov. One of our submarines sank two ships near the Bosphorus.

Germans Admit Heavy Attacks.

London, January 16.  
A German official message, received by wireless, states:—Hostile attacks between Cassin and Sasita Valleys were unsuccessful. A counter-thrust drove back the Rumanians, who had penetrated at one point. We took 203 prisoners. Our curtain of fire broke down strong Russian masses repeatedly attacking on both sides of Fandeni. The enemy's losses were great.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Effort Falls.

London, January 16.  
A French communique says:—An attempted enemy coup de main in the Somme region, under the cover of air torpedo and gas shell fire, was easily repulsed, our artillery vigorously replying.

### THE LOSS OF H.M.S. CORNWALLIS.

London, January 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that the crew of H.M.S. Cornwallis have arrived there aboard destroyers. They state that the Cornwallis was struck aft in the stockhold and remained afloat for two hours, enabling all aboard to be saved. Those missing perished in the explosion.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### CHINA AND PEACE.

London, January 16.  
With a view to cheering up Berlin at the adhesion of another neutral to President Wilson's Note, Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, has sent as a wireless message to Germany the text of China's reply, which ventures to declare that the war has probably affected China's interests more seriously than those of other neutrals, and that she is prepared after the war to join in assuring respect for the principle and equality of nations and to relieve them from the peril of wrong or violence.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Bellios Public School.

Lady May presented the prizes to the girls of the Bellios Public School this morning, the company including Mr. Bellios, Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, Mr. A. W. Grant, and the Headmistress (Mrs. Tatcher). The Headmistress' report was as follows:—During the year 1916, there were 193 school days. The maximum enrolment was 435, in March. The average attendance for the year was 384, an increase of 23 on the previous year. Fees amounted to \$7,972, as compared with \$7,600 in 1915. The health of the pupils was good throughout the year, but there were many absences in December on account of vaccinations and the fear of small-pox. No case has occurred amongst the pupils, so far as I am aware. There have been more changes than usual in the staff. At the beginning of the year, the three Vernacular Masters who were responsible for the teaching of Chinese in the upper classes, were transferred to boys' schools, and their places were taken by the senior mistresses. Four vernacular mistresses resigned for health reasons, so that of the 18 Chinese teachers, seven are new. In the English Staff, one Assistant resigned, on her marriage, and no fewer than five mistresses secured more lucrative posts in offices elsewhere, necessitating six new appointments in the English staff of 13. All this has made the work of supervision much heavier than usual, but, fortunately, the appointment in the spring of an additional trained and certificated mistress, who is

responsible for the Remove Classes, relieved pressure in the Upper Department.

There were 28 candidates for the local examinations this year, the highest number we have yet had. Of the sixteen who entered for the Oxford Preliminary, fifteen passed. For the July examination of the Hongkong University, there were eight juniors, and four seniors, and all passed, with thirteen Distinctions in scripture, needlework and geography.

In connection with the Technical Institute Miss Lai passed her final examination with distinction, and two past pupils, Misses Maria and Bertha Xavier, passed in Shorthand, also with distinction.

Early in February a class was formed in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association. Dr. McGregor very kindly undertook the lectures, and Miss Ethyr Kitchin, a former pupil of the school, gave lessons in bandaging. At the examination by Dr. Koch in April, all the 17 candidates passed, the general average being reported very good. Stimulated by this success, and also because these senior pupils really enjoy the teaching, they have lately taken a course in first aid, through the great kindness of Dr. Key, who has given lectures at the school during the past two months. Eighteen candidates sat for this examination, which was taken by Deputy Surgeon General Draper, at the Royal Naval Hospital, and 10 passed. The thanks of the students concerned are gratefully given to these various lecturers and examiners. The subject has been exceedingly popular, especially with the Chinese pupils, with whom it has been the first introduction to Western methods of dealing with accidents and

sickness. Judging by the aptitude displayed in the practical work, they ought to make excellent nurses, should such a field ever be opened up for them.

The cookery class, which is still very popular, has been supplemented by a second class on Saturday mornings, at the request of those pupils who were no longer eligible for the elementary class, but who wished to keep up and improve upon what they had already learned. There has been great competition recently on account of prizes for cookery generously offered by Mrs. E. B. Bellios, the widow of the founder of the school. Eventually the prizes were allocated to 11 different pupils, and the judging was very kindly undertaken by Miss Linder and Mr. E. Ralphs.

Class 4 received instruction in practical laundry work, and in a surprisingly short time were able to wash, starch and iron their own handkerchiefs, aprons &c. This subject can only be taught in the cold weather. Physical drill also can only be properly taught in the winter season. The mistresses first receive a course of instruction from Miss Henderson, the Second Mistress, and afterwards each teacher drills her own class regularly.

It is satisfactory to find that the school as a whole does not show any signs of weariness in well doing. Besides making themselves responsible for the maintenance of two small Chinese orphans in the Victoria Home and the Foundling Home respectively, they have during the past year made special efforts to help the funds of the Ministering Co., the Red Cross Society, and, altogether, have succeeded in raising the

sum of \$1,600 for different charities. One of the most enjoyable of school days was that on which, by the kind permission of Dr. Gibson, of the Nethercole Hospital, the small protégée of the Hongkong Branch of the Ministering Children's League was brought down, cot and all, under the charge of one of the nurses, so that she might participate in the joys of a magic lantern shown at the school. The small guest was not too ill to enjoy all the attention she received, and she outvalued the lantern itself in interest.

I must put on record my gratitude to all the members of the staff who have so ungrudgingly undertaken additional duties in this exceptionally strenuous year, and I should like to thank the Headmaster of Queen's College, who has at various times granted permission to his chief vernacular master to come over and advise me in vernacular matters. I also wish to thank Mr. Sang himself for all the ways in which he has helped since he left the school.

In conclusion, we tender our very heartfelt thanks to the following gentlemen, who have so liberally subscribed to the Prize Fund:—Hon. Sir O. P. Jhafer, Kt., O.M.G., Hon. Mr. Lun On-Pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. N. J. Stubb, H. Humphreys, W. J. Tatcher, Dr. Cheong, Chan Sin-lim, Yeung Fook-wan, Mok Tso-chun, Lo Chung-kai, Mok Man-chung, Suenwan, Tomes and Co., W. G. Humphreys and Co., Butterfield and Swire, Jardine, Matheson and Co., Linseed and Davis, Bradley and Co., Gibb, Livingston and Co., E. D. Sussan and Co., D. Sussan and Co., Douglas, Lapaik and Co., Johnson,

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Inflict Many Casualties.

London, January 15.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says we raided lines to the east of Loos, inflicting many casualties. We shelled a transport to the north of the Ancre.

Lively Grenade Fighting.

London, January 16.  
A French communique says there have been mutual bombardments on the banks of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse and in Lorraine. The Germans attacked advanced posts after a bombardment between the Aisne and the Argonne. They were thrown back after lively hand-grenade fighting. We carried out several successful coups-de-main and took material and prisoners.

### THE MILITARY SITUATION ANALYSED.

London, January 16.  
General Mackensen's advance on Galatz is at present the most conspicuous feature of the fighting of all the theatres of war.

A German communique states that the captured village of Vadani was the last place in the hands of the Russo-Rumanians south of the Sereth. But notable successes achieved by the latter in the Moldavian Highlands show that they are still most active west of the Sereth. Galatz is only seven miles from Vadani and within gunfire, but the Danube and the Sereth must be crossed before the enemy will be able to enter. The whole of the ground is marshy and difficult.

Though he has concentrated great forces fifty miles along the right bank of the Sereth, from its junction with the Danube, Mackensen has still not attempted to assault the main Russian position on the Sereth, probably owing to the severity of the weather.

According to Petrograd reports prisoners state that Mackensen's troops are very fatigued and ravaged by sickness and privations.

The lull in the other theatres is more apparent than real. Most strenuous preparations are proceeding to the rear of all the main fronts for resumption on a grand scale at the earliest possible moment.

Experts point out that the enemy may soon need all his resources for the west for a quick and powerful counter-offensive before he has time to dig in; and this may still transform the whole Rumanian campaign.

London, January 16.

A Bulgarian official announcement states:—From the right bank of the Danube we bombarded the railway establishments round Galatz.

## DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, January 23.  
Chinese New Year. General Holiday.

Wednesday, January 24.  
General Holiday.

Friday, January 26.  
St. John's Cathedral.—Meeting of Seafarers and Seafarers; 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 27.  
Hongkong River Meeting.—Entries close.

Monday, January 29.  
West Point Building Co's Meeting; 11.30 a.m.  
H.K. Central Estate Ltd.'s Meeting; 11.45 a.m.  
H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co.'s Meeting; noon.  
H.K. Land Reclamation Co.'s Meeting; 12.15 p.m.

## The Cat Peril.

The Medical Officer of Health for Warwick announces in his report to the authorities that he has made a series of microscopic investigations into the bacteria infesting the fur of the domestic cat, and he finds that there is hardly a species of disease spreading bacteria that cannot be isolated from the cat's fur, and in epidemics of diphtheria, pneumonia and scarlet fever it should not be forgotten what part the domestic cat may play. Cats are, it is stated, a positive danger to children especially, and more dangerous in spreading disease than even the house fly. One case encountered by the doctor was that of a man in a miserable house dying of consumption, and he kept nine cats, all so lean that they were infested; and they were going into neighbouring houses where children were being brought up.

Stokes and Master, Lane Crawford and Co., and Hughes and Bonagh.

Lady May then presented the awards, a list of which will appear to-morrow.

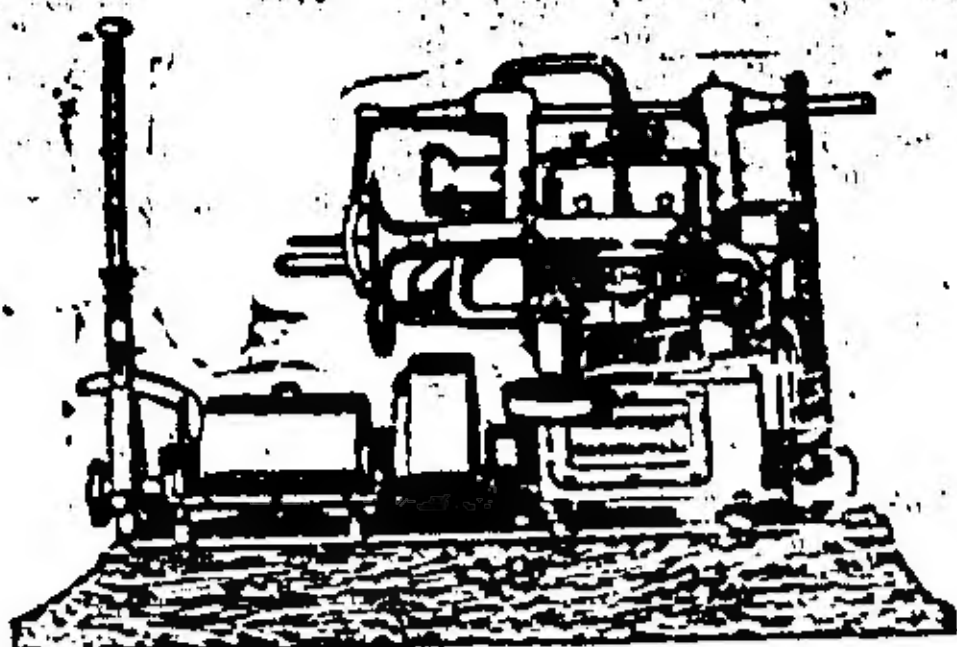
Addressing the scholars, Lady May spoke of the pleasure it gave her to come to the Bellios School to present the prizes, and congratulated all who had won them. She was always interested in this school, because they had a large branch of the Ministering Children's League, under the guidance of Mrs. Tatcher. They had worked very hard, and the school had raised \$1,224 at the bazaar, whilst they had also sent money home for the soldiers and sailors who had been blinded in the war, besides assisting various local charities, particularly the M. O. L. out at the Nethercole Hospital, which had proved a blessing to many poor Chinese children. They also made the tulips for the garden at the bazaar. She was very pleased that some of the girls had passed in home nursing. That was very useful, as every woman should know how to look after the sick. She wished them all a very pleasant holiday.

Lady May was heartily thanked, and was presented with a bouquet by Miss M. Rowan.

The scholars gave an interesting programme of songs and exercises during the morning.



## NOTICES.



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F. E. HALL, Proprietor.

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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.  
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meal, or 4 in Canteen up to 75 cents.  
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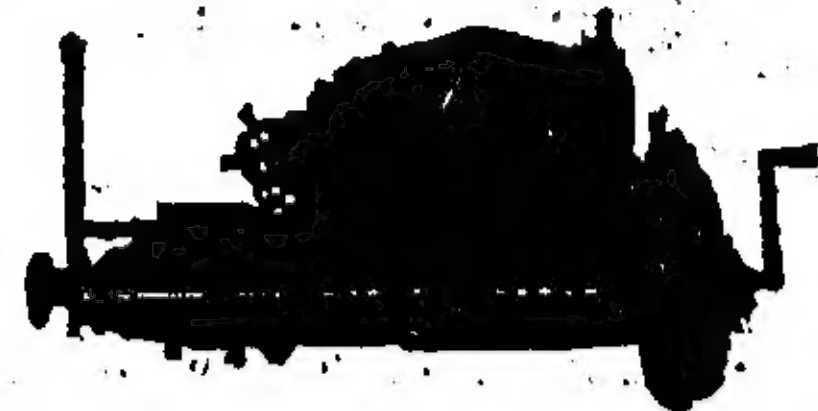
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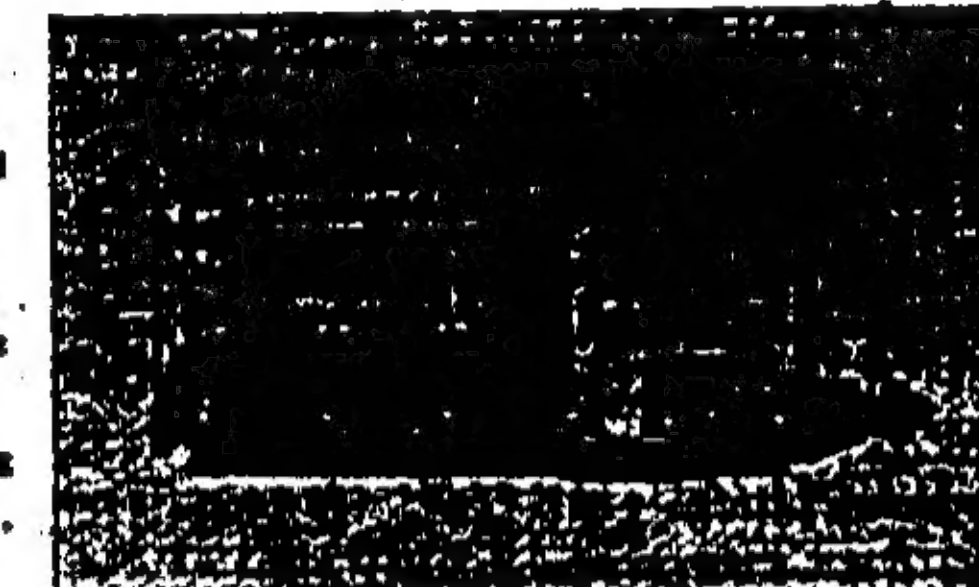
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Calcutta Electric Supply.  
Calcutta, December 13.—The  
Government of Bengal, in a re-  
solution on the report submitted  
by the committee to enquire into  
the charges levied by the Calcutta  
Electric Supply Corporation,  
Limited; states that the Govern-  
ment-in-Council is satisfied that the  
figures in connection with the  
Calcutta Electric Supply Corpora-  
tion are sufficient in themselves  
without a comparative considera-  
tion to justify the conclusion that  
the time has come for a further and  
a substantial reduction in rates.

Singapore Retrenching.  
Retrenchments are being made  
with regard to the work of the  
Straits police courts, so the Singa-  
pore Free Press is informed. Mr.  
N. J. Mudie, the third magistrate,  
Mr. Walton, the fourth magistrate,  
and Mr. Kalleher, assistant to Dis-  
trict Civil Judge, have applied  
for leave to go to the front. If  
this is granted, the work of the  
three police courts will be divided  
between Mr. Langham Carter,  
District Judge, and Mr. C. H. G.  
Clarke, second magistrate, while  
Mr. Justice Sproule will help in  
the work by taking two days a  
week, each in the Criminal and  
Civil District Courts.

The Zouaves.  
The Zouaves, who greatly  
distinguished themselves at  
Dumont, are Frenchmen,  
notwithstanding their Moorish  
uniform. Originally, however,  
the Zouave regiments were re-  
cruited entirely from the Kabyles,  
a most interesting division of the  
Berbers. These are generally  
noted for their beautiful pottery  
and staunch fighting qualities.  
But for ethnologists they have a  
special fascination, for the fre-  
quent occurrence of blue eyes  
and fair hair among them has  
given rise to the widely accepted  
theory that the races of Europe  
are derived from them.

Cable Rates Between Japan  
and China.  
Kobe, Dec. 30.—The Depart-  
ment of Communications an-  
nounces the reduction of cable  
rates between Japan and China  
on and after January 1, 1917, as  
the result of a rearrangement  
with the telegraph companies  
concerned. According to the re-  
vised rates, a reduction of about  
20 per cent is to be effected on  
the existing rates. Thus a message  
to Shanghai, Amoy, and Foochow  
will in future cost 30 sen per  
word, while the cost of a tele-  
gram to the interior of China will  
be 60 sen per word. As regards  
messages to and from Shanghai,  
the reduced rate will be ap-  
plicable only in respect of Japan-  
ese telegrams.

An Exchanged Prisoner.  
The Times of November 24  
brings news of the fact that Mr.  
Harold MacNeal, formerly sport-  
ing editor of the Manila Daily  
Bulletin, and later lieutenant in  
the Royal Field Artillery, has just  
been exchanged as a prisoner of  
war, and is now once again in  
England. The article states that  
Lieutenant MacNeal was taken  
prisoner in Turkestan, and it is  
presumed by his local friends  
that he was among the defenders  
of Kul-el-Amara. As it is gener-  
ally understood that the belligerents  
are not exchanging prisoners  
capable of again bearing arms in  
the present struggle, it is feared  
that Mr. MacNeal was wounded or  
that he has suffered severe illness  
since his capture.

Mexican Affairs.  
Washington, January 10.—  
According to a dispatch from El  
Paso, Government agents have  
been informed that Villa, at the  
head of the main column of his  
troops, is now approaching Satero  
with the intention of again attack-  
ing Chihuahua. The final meet-  
ing of the American-Mexican peace  
commission is to be held on  
Saturday of this week, as it is  
agreed that further discussion of  
the points at issue would be use-  
less. It is reported that the with-  
drawal of General Pershing's  
punitive expedition from Mexican  
soil has been agreed to by the  
administration, but Secretary  
Lans, who is the head of the  
American commission, states that  
no decision on this point has yet  
been reached.

For a good solid meal at the  
Cafe or Table d'Hôte with  
Wines & Liquors of the Best  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## Canada's Timber Supplies.

The war has made heavy demands on many natural products, but on none more than on the timber supplies of the world. Canada is possessed of enormous reserves of this product, which is steadily becoming more valuable, but its export is at present curtailed by scarcity of shipping. The merchantable timber of Canada is distributed, by millions of acres, as follows:—Nova Scotia, 5,000,000; New Brunswick, 9,000,000; Quebec, 100,000,000; Ontario, 70,000,000; North-West Provinces, 11,000,000; British Columbia, 30,000,000. Some 200,000,000 acres, it is estimated, are covered by timber of commercial size.—Exchange.

## Aviation in Japan.

Miss Stinson, an American, accomplished two flights at Osaka recently before a big crowd of spectators. The weather was by no means suitable for aviation, the temperature being low and the wind blowing at a velocity of twenty metres. Another flight was made on the following day, with equal success, although shortly after the start the engine stopped and as the aeroplane was caught just at the moment by a strong gust of wind the spectators became anxious for the lady's safety. Almost immediately, however, the aeroplane rose in the air until a height of 3,000 ft. was attained, and Miss Stinson performed several interesting evolutions before descending.

## U. S. Naval Changes.

Washington, January 5.—Rear Admiral Winterhalter, commanding the Asiatic fleet of the United States navy, has just been relieved from further duty in Far Eastern waters, and will return to this city to become a member of the general board of the navy, according to orders issued here late yesterday afternoon. The command of the Asiatic fleet will pass to Rear Admiral Austin Melvin Knight, who has been commandant of the naval station at Newport, and president of the naval war college. Captain William Sowden Sims, who has been in command of the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic fleet, will relieve Admiral Knight as president of the naval college.

## NOTICES.

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"WHITE ROSE," \$5.40, per case ex store.  
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Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.  
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Sample Cases from £10 upwards.  
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Pianos & Organs repaired, tuned & regulated. Cases re-polished. Work & finish guaranteed. Lowest charges. Consistent with best workmanship. Estimates given on request.



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With Sword and Lance March.  
17224 Every Little Movement, Duet, Barbour & Werrenrath.  
Alma ... .. Barbour & Anthony.  
17135 Condoller's Song (Hoffman) ... .. Bader & Wheeler.  
Spring-Printemps, Song, Olive Kline.  
17979 I hear you calling me, Neapolitan Trio.  
Violin-Flute-Harp  
Little Grey Home in the West, Venetian Trio.  
Violin-Flute-Harp  
35536 Merry Whirl-One Step, Vess Ossman's Banjo Orchestra.  
Kangaroo Hop Fox Trot.  
64140 Gavotte in C. (Mozart), Violin, Elman.  
64560 La Boheme-Musetta Waltz, Edouard, Alca Gluck.  
64331 Down in the Forest, (London Ronald), Song, McCormack.  
64533 Rose-Marie, Song, Witherspoon.  
70114 Nanny, Comic Song, Lauder.

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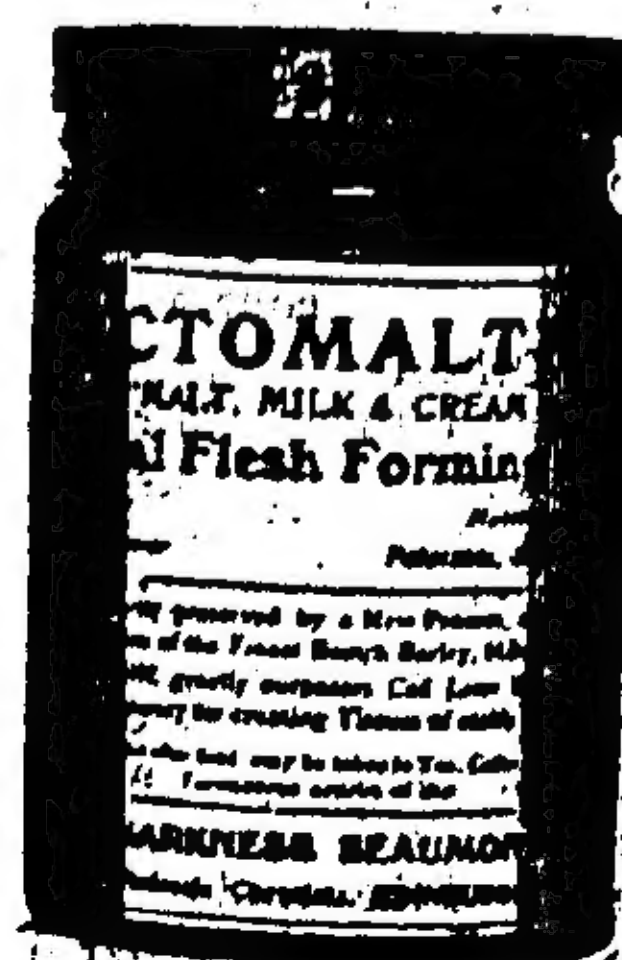
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MOST DIGESTIBLE  
EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE  
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PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.



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FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—Flats in "Evo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Offices at 2, Connaught Road, C.  
Offices in King's & York Buildings.  
Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.  
No. 21, Wong Nei Chong Road.  
Houses on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to:—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO BE LET in the best part of Kowloon one LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with Board, Private Bath, Tennis Court. Telephone. Immediate possession. 1254 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED. — Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 10 1/2 H.P. Hornsby Akroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct of one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo to 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators. Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

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**RHODINE.**

RHODINE means acetyl acid of the purest quality. It is the equivalent of the German Aspirine and is as efficient if not more so than this last product for the same therapeutic purposes.

Each tablet contains 0.50 gramme of pure RHODINE. From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physician's prescription.

RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomachic pains etc, if these complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness.

These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately.

Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

## G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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From 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

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From 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

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## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF you are suffering from any of the following ailments, you will find relief in the use of the following medicine:—  
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First Dividend of 20%.

CREDITORS of the above firm are hereby notified that a FIRST DIVIDEND of 20% of the amount of their claims will be paid on application to the Under-signed on and after THURSDAY the 1st of February, 1917.

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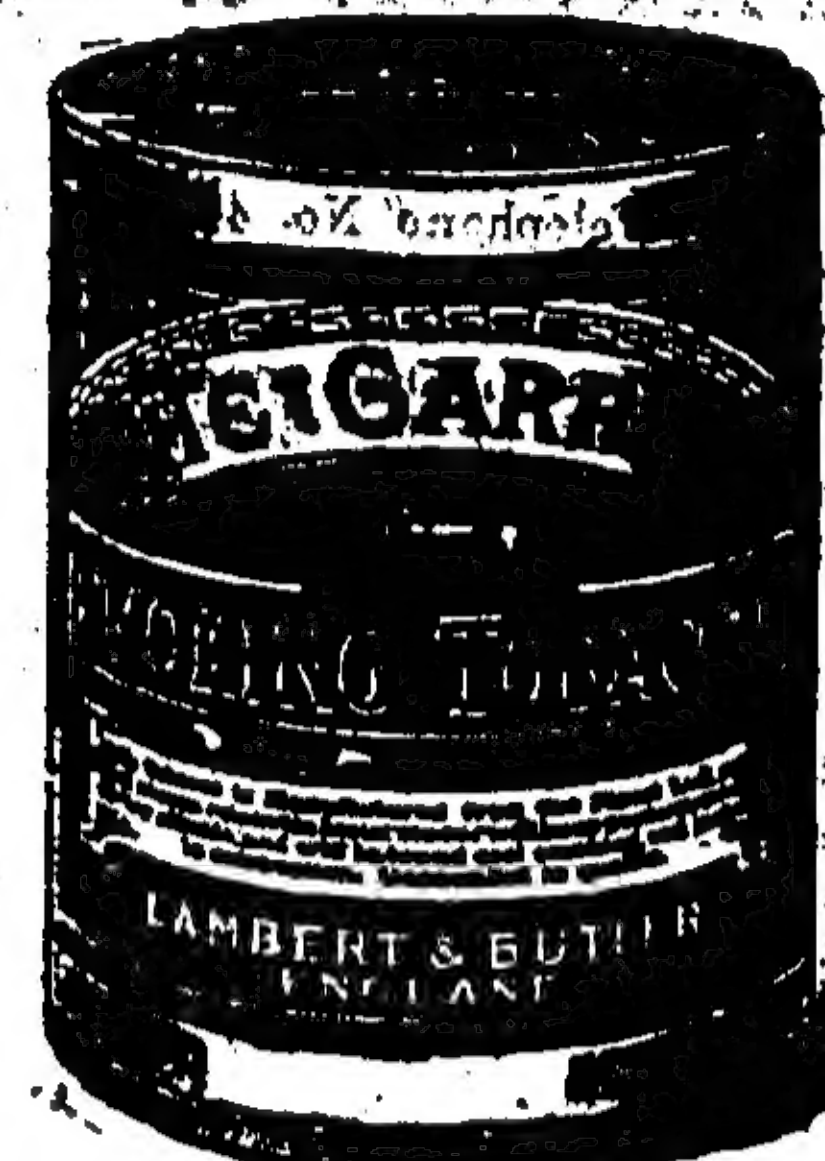
\$2.25, \$3.00, \$4.00 Each.

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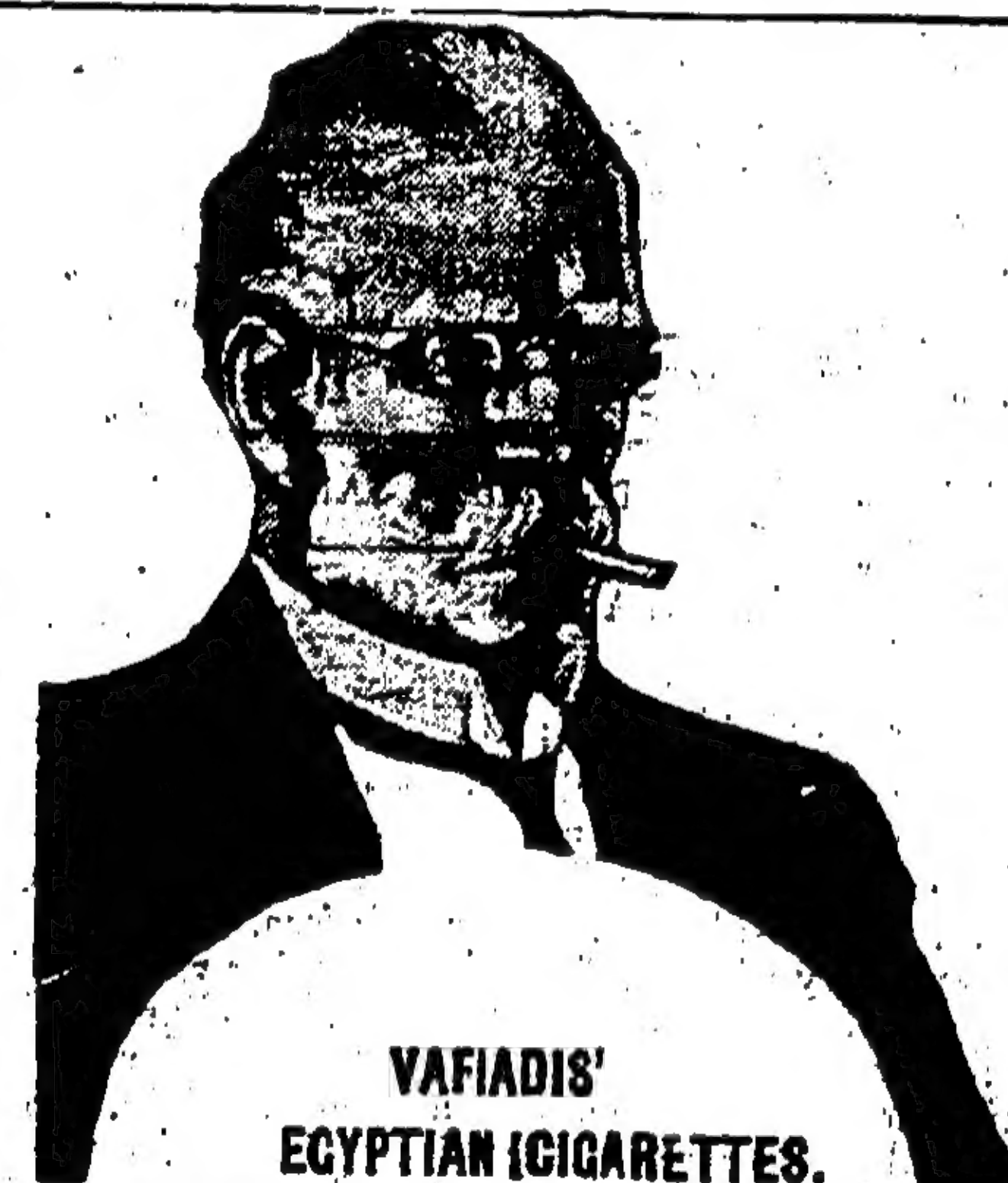
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WITH MENDING

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A SMOKING MIXTURE WITH A MILD AND MELLOW FLAVOUR WHICH DELIGHTS THE CONNOISSEUR.



VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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CORK TIPPED. ... .. Per 100 \$1.50  
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A WELL-KNOWN SPA.  
BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH WHISKY.  
AN EXCELLENT TABLE WATER.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.30 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1917.

### WAR LESSONS.

There is scarcely a branch of activity in which the war has not had its lessons for us as a nation and as an Empire. Since those early days of August, 1914, when it became clear that we could not honourably remain at peace with an over-ambitious nation which aimed at world domination, life has taken on a more grimly realistic aspect for Britishers than ever before. We have come to see things as they really are. And as veil after veil has been torn away, and we have had the courage and the manliness to look facts in the face, we have become conscious of our shortcomings and of our unpreparedness in a thousand and one directions. Self-sufficiency, a fatal complacency and a foolhardy inclination to rest on our laurels have been at the root of the failings which the war has impressed upon us. But we have at any rate awakened sufficiently to discern the truth—and that is something. If we do not now assimilate that truth, and set upon the lessons which it teaches then we may well give up hope for the future. But if the spirit of the British people is what we believe it to be, and what it has shown itself to be in this war, then we can look ahead with feelings of high optimism, thankful that the occasion has been given us, before it was too late, to set our house in order.

In the realm of commerce, especially, has it been shown to us since war broke that it is dangerous to rest contented with our past achievements. We may have felt, in a general way, that our competitors in the world's markets were gradually overhauling us. Some of our leaders of Imperial thought and action saw the facts in all their nakedness. They did not hesitate to speak their minds, to utter warnings. But they were the few. The many were disposed to shut their eyes to the uncomfortable truth, to be quite willing to let things slide, with a shrug of the shoulders. To day the general mood of the people of the Empire is, happily, not what it was. And for that we have to thank writers and speakers who have never flinched in the campaign of enlightening our business men in regard to the enemy's methods of organising and prosecuting enterprises the whole world over. We have just been reading a few facts concerning Germany's schemes by which she won for herself such a prominent place in foreign markets. Through the world-wide operations of a great commercial organisation with headquarters in Berlin—the firm of Schimmelfeng—German exporters were supplied with "particulars about every firm in the world." The result was that the exporter knew to whom he might safely give long credits—and we in the Far East know only too well what the long-credit system has done for German trade.

Writing in the *New Age*, Mr. Henry J. Northbrook has some very pointed facts about these trade methods of our enemies. He says that Germans and Austrians sold goods to Serbia at nine or twelve months' credit; and when dealing with South American firms the German export houses offered at least six months' credit. Among the many instances which the writer quotes to show how German exporters studied their foreign markets from this point of view is the statement that a thousand German pianos went to Brazil alone every year from about 1900 to 1914, because the seller accepted payment in instalments of a pound or so a month, while French and British makers demanded cash. Mr. Northbrook attributes much of Germany's success in this long-credit system to the co-operation of the State. But, if the Far East is any guide, we can quote another factor—the astounding willingness of British banking institutions to give facilities to German traders for operating this favourite system of theirs. In this way we have been supplying the enemy with the implements with which to out the ground from under our feet. In all these matters the war has opened our eyes for us—in some of them, against our will. It is now our duty to the future of the Empire to learn from the facts which it has taken a world conflict to reveal to us.

### Constable and Rickshamen.

We feel tolerably sure that our readers will recognise and appreciate the wisdom of Mr. Wood's decision in the ricksha case that was brought before him yesterday. An Indian constable was charged with assaulting a ricksha coolie, and a military officer was good enough to come forward as witness on the latter's behalf. Unaware that the rickshamen was engaged upon a sort of contract to be at the beck and call of the military gentleman, the constable—who, by the way, is responsible to his superiors for any disorder among the coolies at the stands—very naturally dealt in a summary manner with the prosecutor, when he saw him leave the stand out of his turn. We don't know how much experience Major Robertson has had in the handling of coolies; perhaps if he would put in one day's work on a ricksha estate or three or four hours' police patrol in the neighbourhood of e.g. the Victoria Theatre, he might change his views as to a position such as that which arose yesterday. It is well, too, that the D.S.P. should have made it clear that this contracting with a coolie who holds the Government's licence is a procedure which the police cannot recognise. It is, we know, a great convenience for a private individual to be able to arrange for a certain chair or ricksha always to be at a given place at a given time; but, if coolies so hired are to be allowed either to hang about at prohibited spots or to rush away from the middle of the rank, to the detriment of other coolies who have been patiently awaiting their turn, what is to become of the order which the police are endeavouring to maintain among rickshamen and chair-bearers?

### China's Military Advisers.

One of the Hongkong vernacular papers informs its readers that "Wu Hon-men and Chan Kwing-ming have both been appointed military advisers." Military advisers to whom or to what? How is it that those responsible for such appointments (assuming the report to be correct) do not see that this kind of thing weakens China in the eyes of outsiders, and contributes towards holding her up to ridicule? Wu Hon-men, it may be remembered, was appointed Tenth of Kwangtung after the Revolution, and remained in that office for some time; about eighteen months—till, in fact, a month or so before the 1912 Revolution, when he was succeeded by his friend Chan Kwing-ming. He was originally in the employment of one of our contemporaries, and, from there, he obtained work on a native paper in Hongkong. Finally, we believe, he had control of a vernacular paper somewhere in Kwangtung Province. Mr. Chan's military history is almost on a par. He, too, followed the journalistic profession; was also a teacher in a native school, and eventually a major or a field marshal or something in the revolutionary army and "saw service" in the scuffling at Waichow. Neither, we have excellent reasons for believing, speaks any language but his own. We have nothing to say against either gentleman from a personal point of view; but are such men qualified to advise on army matters? Chan Kwing-ming was such a military expert at the time of the second Revolution that, at the approach of Lung Chai-kwong with an army not a quarter the size of his own, he pecked up his goods and hid himself in a niggled into safety by a French gunboat; while Wu Hon-men's military lore was confined to the verbal instructions imparted to him by General Lung in 1912. Next to the dishonesty of some of her public men, China's worst enemy in recent years has been the theorist; the man who, like Punch's applicant for a nurse's post, was "not trained, but gifted." If Li Yuan-hung is going to control the disorderly elements in his country, and to keep at bay those foreigners who covet his territory, it will not be by "playing at soldiers." Offered by Europeans the Chinese army, or a part of it, could still be made into something worthy of respect; but, "run" by amateurs, it is going to be what it always has been: a nuisance to itself and to the civilian population.

### DAY BY DAY.

NOTHING MAKES A MAN SO STRONG AS A CALL FOR HELP.—George MacDonald.

#### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 3.9/16d.

#### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 5th anniversary of the arrival of a Captain Scott at the North Pole.

#### Returned.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak returned to the Colony to-day.

#### Sir Richard Dane.

Sir Richard Dane, Chief Inspector of the Chinese Salt Revenue Department, has arrived in the Colony.

#### Full Court.

The Full Court, which was fixed for to-day, has to be adjourned owing to the fact that the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, has suddenly become indisposed. The Court is therefore adjourned until Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. Sir Haviland de Saussure has arrived from Shanghai.

#### "Lucky Money."

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with exporting six silver dollars without a permit. Defendant said he was taking them to Canton as "lucky money" for the Chinese New Year. He was told by his Worship that he would have to change them into subsidiary coins.

#### Motor Accident.

A woman, aged 54, was knocked down by motor car, No. 14, belonging to Mr. J. Reed, of the Taikoo Dock Company, yesterday in Queen's Road East, near Gresham Street, as a result of which she sustained a fractured arm and was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. The Police report that the woman did not seem to hear the horn which was sounded, and walked right in front of the car. The driver was not to blame.

#### A Serious Charge.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing from one of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers two deer horns, valued at \$300; 23 pieces of wild ginseng, valued at \$1,000; and 31 pieces of native ginseng, valued at \$100. The whole of the stolen property was consigned to the Kin Yuen Hong, importers and exporters, of 70, Lower Lascar Road. One defendant was sent to prison for six months and the other was discharged.

Theft From Kowloon Godown. A coolie, who had formerly been employed by the Kowloon Godown Company, was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing salt fish, and also with being on the premises without permission. Defendant was seen to break open a bale of fish and hide some under his coat. When chased, he threw the fish away. Defendant maintained that he was there only to find odd jobs, and did not steal fish. Mr. R. Packham, of the Godown Company, appeared to prosecute. Defendant was convicted on the first charge and sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stock.

### FIRST AID.

St. John Ambulance Association Examination.

At an examination in first aid, held recently, the following Siyungpau School candidates were successful:—An Kwong-lai, Chan Cheung-sui, Chan Kin-ting, Chan Man-ki, Chan Wei-chung, W. W. Fox, Fung Tik-ik, Hui Chung-ming, Kwan Lau-hin, Leung Po-wing, Li So-hing, Lo Moon-lok, Lo Yek-kwan, Pao Lun-wing, San Wing-tung, Un Hok-chai, Wong Tse-pin, Wong Hing-tung, Wong Lai-ching.

Dr. Chak Chiu-hang, M.B., B.S., was Hon. Lecturer to the class, and Dr. G. H. Thomas, M.B., B.S., acted as Hon. Examiner. All the members of the class passed.

## PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM: II.

### OUR FOREIGN OFFICE'S FAILURES.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE TREATED BY THEIR SERVANTS.

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH").

The following article may be taken as a natural continuation of one which we published on December 20, under the same heading. It has been written for the *Telegraph* by one who is an acknowledged expert in China trade matters. The third and final article we hope to publish in about a fortnight's time. This will deal with the machinery necessary for Britain to approach the economic war with some chance of holding her own.

During the past two years the Government has not been backward in affording the people an insight into what it has been good enough to consider their obligations to the State; but, for a good many decades, the Britisher abroad has been wondering what his privileges were. Within the last fifty years there has come into being a very small awakening to the fact that every healthy and educated unit of a country is an asset in the productive economical life of that country; but only within the last ten years has any really well-defined policy of State-aid and State-support been afforded the people, to aid them in becoming efficient economic soldiers; and never have they had the same aid and support on the economic side as they are now having on the military side.

A State is judged in a community of States, not by what it does in its interior economy so much as by what its policies and lack of policies are towards other States. In our case we are unfortunately quite often wrongly judged by foreigners because they take our State Foreign Service as being representative of the people.

#### A Feudal Affair.

The British Foreign Office is the last relic of feudalism that exists to-day in the British constitution. Uncontrolled by Parliament, free to contract agreements and treaties behind the country's back, to barter away the country's open markets, to make peace, and—by its lack of judgment and uncontrolled initiative—to make war; to mess, mar and muddle; to edit trade reports to suit its lack of policy; to dictate feudal ideas; and to uphold the Divine right theory. It is manned by gentlemen of high degree, few of whom have any practical experience of the economic battle which all other States, other than self-contained ones, are this day bound to fight; directed not unusually by those who have seldom travelled or studied foreign necessities and foreign economies—and it acts as the representative of the British people in the courts of all the world!

Whilst every other department in the British services may be manned by the people, the Foreign Office takes care to maintain the old feudal idea, by making a fixed and certain income necessary for its employees; and, judging by the experiences of this war, it must be admitted that the department has signally failed to prove that its blue-blooded servants are one whit better, or exercise more ability, than other Government servants. On the contrary, in view of the consistent mistakes made by the department in Turkey during the last two decades, in the Balkans during the past five years, and, during the war period, in other portions of the globe, the common man who merely pays his taxes and exercises that optimism which is the birth-right of our people, is justified in asking whether this Department is really best qualified to look after, control and aid trade and commerce when such subjects are anathema to Foreign Office servants.

To Control the Foreign Office. In 1915 there was formed in Yorkshire the nucleus of a movement which has for its object the control of the Foreign Office. This was started by several highly influential manufacturers and bankers, and whilst it does not aim at securing any radical change during the period of the war, it is bending its efforts to secure for our people, and for those who have given up and sacrificed everything during this war, a very definite control, in a sense, of the Foreign Office, of the Consular Service

laws or reasoning processes, and certainly very far removed from the ordinary British subject in position and rights.

Trade, commerce, manufactures—what you will—constitute Britain. They and they alone have made the Empire. Trade did not follow the flag; the flag, in ninety-nine per cent. of cases, followed trade. Government departments have never, from the time of Oxenham, Drake, or Frobiehor, made Britain; and trade had little enough aid in the time of Elizabeth. But at least trade in those days was never looked down upon, and even Royalties were not beyond giving it its due, and taking their own due from it—even as the Emperor William was not above trade when he made his trip to the Southern Mediterranean; and even as no German, American or Japanese State department is to-day.

The Foreign Secretary. To blame the unfortunate Chief Secretary of State of any great Government department is as unfair as to blame a subordinate service, an examination of the conditions over which he rules and under which he serves must prove. He comes to office hedged about by a thousand agreements, laws and precedents which he did not make and of times does not believe in, but must, none the less, obey. He is not at liberty to choose his own staff, or even to make any radical changes in the existing staff—who are all civil servants, and all of them sure of promotions and pensions if they can only mark time long enough, and every one of whom desires only to do as little as possible, to attract as little notice as possible, and to live as happily as possible; for aptitude and ability oftentimes bring added responsibility in their train. A few of the Third Division clerks, who are not of the elect, at times creep into the Second Division; but these are usually on the point of retiring, and only get the rise during their last year or so of office so as to add to their "face" and forfeit some of their pension. Can anyone conceive of the head of a great business house accepting responsibility under such terms and with such very limited powers? And yet practically every great Department is run on the same lines, though none except the Foreign Office claims and obtains the right to carry on without parliamentary supervision, save in the matter of the presentation of the yearly accounts; and anyone who has been present during this procedure, at any time within the past decade, knows the farce it is.

That "Trinity." There are many things that may not be written to-day, but if any Englishman abroad will carefully consider the amount that the Foreign Office costs for intelligence accounts, and the amount that it returns to our country in exchange therefor, he must confess that the time is ripe for drastic and far-reaching changes.

In China the head of the Foreign Office has been apparent for years and whilst a few—very few—of the elect (they are called the "holy trinity" on the Coast) have received aid and help in putting through half a dozen of the big things in trade dealings that have been done between Britain and China, everyone else had to conduct his business with no help and nothing but conspire from the Foreign Office or Consular Officials. If things went wrong, no single Britisher (outside the holy three) ever had as much help or aid from his F.O. controlled services abroad as any other foreign national in China. Whilst the Germans, French, Russians and Japanese have been consistently aided and helped by their services, the mere Britisher might whistle for aid, and expect a cold and chilly welcome at his Legation or Consulate if he took the attention of these of their amateur theatricals or bridge parties in order to bring to their notice the privileges the other fellow got; and no one who has had experience of Foreign Embassies and Legations abroad could describe that of Britain as being anything but a hot-bed and college of snobbery—although it must be confessed that the higher officials are often decent enough, even if surrounded by such an obnoxious mass of functionaries as to make any aid impossible.

Foreign Office Logic. The Foreign Office cannot, of course, be expected to appreciate ordinary logic; if it could, it would realise that, if, owing to its mistakes, it had to retire whilst others fought the matter out, those others should be entitled to settle the terms and conditions on which the strife was to end; and although the F. O. draws its money from the trade it affects to despise, the writer has yet, after ten years' experience of the Department and its peculiarities, to meet the employees (be he door-keeper at Whitehall or Permanent Under-Secretary) who did not consider himself far above all ordinary



PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM:  
II.

(Continued from page 4.)

## Who Benefits?

The great financial deals in which the Foreign Office has aided certain of its nationals in China have often conferred but little real benefit on Britain and the British people. Money is international, and certain of the Banks and commission houses so aided have their head offices outside of Britain, and therefore afford her no aid in the way of taxation. Nor, in purely financial deals, does any benefit accrue in the way of selling British-made products; and, taking into consideration the various factors involved, it would seem that the German Foreign Office more truly realised modern economics when it bent its efforts to affording its nationals all the aid and help possible in acquiring those industrial and other contracts which our Lordy Department effected to despise, but which no other European—and indeed no other Power of any kind except Britain—neglected to aid its nationals to obtain.

Any discussion on Practical Patriotism then, must have for its root, the great departments of state. If these be unpatriotic, so will the country be, for the Foreign Office is the eyes and intelligence abroad of our State, and, unless we, in these days of intense economic strife, can obtain that help and aid that modern competitive conditions have rendered imperative, we as a nation must lose our power and prestige—which depend not so much on our military might as on our productive potentialities.

## New Methods.

To win the military war against two great modern States, we have had to surrender many of our old-time ideas, ideals and Shibboleths; we have had to adopt means that, prior to 1914, the world deemed impossible; and we have had to make other drastic changes. To win the economic war that is ahead of us—against not two Powers but the whole world—we shall have to make even more drastic changes; and if every working unit in the Empire to-day owes certain obligations to his State and Government, then the State owes to that individual certain privileges and obligations also.

The first of these is that he or she shall be able to obtain a fair livelihood in that condition to which he or she has been able to work up, and that the State, which was not too proud to call upon them in the days of its necessity, will not be too proud to aid them in every possible manner—not by giving charitable entertainments; not by granting miserable and wholly inadequate pensions, but by enabling the whole enhanced products of Britain's and the Empire's factories to find a ready market abroad; by pushing the sale and aiding the exploitation of British-made goods; by penalising those countries that penalise our goods; by regarding every Britisher abroad, not as an unmitigated nuisance, but as a man to be helped, especially if he is selling British goods. The Government should cease to regard him as a single individual, but rather as the representative of a great community of individuals, so that our factories and workshops, steel and cotton mills, mines and collieries may hum with life as much or more during peace as they do now during war.

The Penalty of Knowledge. To those that know, added responsibility is given. The Foreign Office knows more of conditions abroad in the great worldmarkets than other State Departments can know; and if this Department will not raise its hand to aid those who (obviously by its own mistake) have lost their all, then the time is past when the British producing and working classes need regard its feudal powers or consider any past services it might once have rendered State and people; and every effort that is made to pull it down from its high estate will be justified and deserved.

The Foreign Office has controlled our trade services in the past, and the measure of its negligence and the measure of the evil it has wrought can best be judged by a consideration of those essential

## PEACE TERMS.

Some Reported German Proposals.

New York, Dec. 12.—Germany's peace terms as received in Washington are:—

Complete restoration of Belgium.

Evacuation of the territories of Northern France acquired during the war.

Establishment of Poland and Lithuania as independent kingdoms.

Retention of Serbia by Austria-Hungary.

Restoration to Bulgaria of all territory lost in the second Balkan war.

Restoration to Austria of all territory captured by Italy.

Restoration to Germany of all colonial possessions.

Retention of Constantinople by Turkey.

It is obvious that Count Bernstorff has inspired the statement that says the purpose of the present communications is to force replies by the Entente Governments. The time is regarded as opportune owing to—

(1) Recent victories of the Central Powers in the Balkans having demonstrated that Germany is uncrushable and that the war might proceed another ten years without either side approaching complete victory.

(2) That with the approach of winter, operations for the next three months are practically at a standstill.

(3) That the upheaval in the British Cabinet is due to popular mistrust that the Government's conduct of the war may induce the public of Great Britain and her Allies to realise the hopelessness of further struggles.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says: Berlin advices received by the German Embassy here indicate that Germany has proposed the restoration of the status quo before the war, with the exception of the establishment of independent kingdoms of Poland and Lithuania.—Daily Chronicle.

Items of production necessary to carry on a great war. Britain found, to her cost that she did not possess facilities for making these when war was declared. It was discovered, when too late, that Britain had been spoon-fed by the products of German factories and German rings. As this Office has control of both political and commercial foreign intelligence departments, it must have known that we were not in a position, owing to its neglect, to manufacture our own essentials; and its failure to remedy the fault was as deplorable as its attempt have been, in the past, to bolster German trade and finance in the Far East at the expense of British trade. If the Foreign Office did not know the economic limitations of British factories at the commencement of the war, then it is proven that the Department is in no way fit to handle that trade and that commerce which it so systematically neglects, and so dogmatically controls.

The Foreign Office and the great permanent Departments of State live on the people, draw their salaries from the people, and but for the people their employees might have to go out into the cold hard world and work. Let them remember, therefore, that the people are their masters; that the people's trade and produce are the root of their salaries, and that "Practical Patriotism" begins at home, at the desk, in the Legation, at the Chancery offices. Let them remember—Mr. Lloyd George's words about the importance of the factory and the workshop to-day, and show their patriotism to a waiting nation, so that others, seeing their good works, may imitate them, and that Britain may end the war with as great and as well-organised an industrial and economic army as her military army now is.

MARKET.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Police School. Old Class III.—Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following result of his examination:—Passed with credit: Crown Sgt. 59 Yeung Shuk Ping, Sergeant 4 George Lee. Passed: Crown Sergeant 41 Pan Yun Fong, 16 James Wong, 42 Kwok Ying Kuen, and Sergeants 38 Tam Wing Kwong, 58 Wong Obo Ting, 28 Chin Ching Po, 24 Wong Ts Leung and 29 Yuen Kwak Chak.

Thursday, January 18.—Staff Class (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Friday, January 19.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

Thursday, January 25.—Staff Class and Class II.

Friday, January 26.—Class I (Inspector Gerrard) and Class III (Inspector Grant).

Note.—Members will attend in uniform and provide their own writing material.

Duties Department.

All warning officers, and all Section Commanders, &c., are required to attend at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow (Thursday, Jan. 18), when their duties in making reports to Staff Inspector Potter will be fully explained. Uniform need not be worn.

Musketry Course, 19.70 Part I.

The attention of all ranks of No. 2 Company is drawn to Orders of Jan. 16/17.

Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m.

There will be no parades of any kind during weekdays January 22 to 27.

Monday, January 29.—No. 2 Company, Maxim gunners. All recruits.

Tuesday, January 30.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Ambulance platoon, and buglers and drummers.

Wednesday, January 31.—All recruits.

Friday, Feb. 2.—No. 1 Company.

The above Company parades will be taken by the D.S.P. (R).

Band Practice.

Thursday, January 18; Tuesday, January 30; 6 p.m.

Absentees.

Officers, &c., in charge of parades must continue to report absentees to the A.S.P. (R). This duty is not affected by the making of weekly reports to the Duties Department.

Strength.

Invalided Out.—P. O. 109 Lee Man Po, P. O. 535 Joanhlo, P. O. 815 G. D. Mehal, and P. O. 836 J. D. Noia. (Equipment Officers will see to the prompt return of all equipment, except jackets and trousers).

Resigned.—P. O. 165 Li Shui-chung, on leaving the Colony.

Joined.—No. 2 Company, Section 5, P. O. 725 L. Marques.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"HITACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th January, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1917.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

OUR  
HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

## CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

—) 0 (—

TENDER EATING, DELICATE  
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.CHAMPAGNE  
SENNEVAL.

"CONNOISSEURS' CHOICE."  
This wine is well bodied, delicate, delicious and unquestionably the finest Champagne. It is equal to the high priced Champagnes now on the market.

Sold by:  
The WING ON Company Ltd.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply A. C. O. "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—April-September, NO. 10, STEWART TERRACE—Peak. Newly furnished. Tennis Courts and Vegetable Garden. Apply E. A. M. Williams, c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, New Government Buildings.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A REPORTER for a Daily Newspaper in Siam. Must be able to write correct English and, if called upon, to sub-edit copy. Three years' experience.

Apply, giving cable address and stating salary required, nationality, age, married or single, credentials as to character, knowledge and habits, also send photograph, if available, to, Manager, "Siam Observer."

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK,

## THE Steamship

"KIOTO,"

Capt. J. A. SMITH, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined in MONDAY, 22nd inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by:  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1917.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## ANOTHER MIRACLE

The miracles performed by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM are almost countless. Men and women who have become crippled by the horrible agonies of Rheumatism are throwing away crutches, canes, and bandages, and walking free with elastic step. Rheumatism in the back or shoulders, in the arms or legs, can be instantly relieved and cured by this marvellous remedy. There is no doubt about it—no room for doubt for LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM really and positively does cure Rheumatism. You may have exhausted the resources of the ordinary physician, and tried numerous so-called remedies in vain, but you need not despair, for you have not tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM, the most extraordinary active agent in the treatment of Rheumatism. Thousands have been cured. It will cure your Rheumatism.

Sold at No. 1 per bottle.  
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ANNUAL CASH  
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FOR

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WINTER COATS, COSTUMES, EVENING GOWNS,  
WRAPS, AND MILLINERY AT 25% DISCOUNT.

A QUANTITY OF LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS  
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## HONGKONG SHARE

# BANKS.

# BANKS

**BANKING CORPORATION.**

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling	\$1,500,000 at 2½	
	= \$15,000,000	
Silver	\$18,000,000	
		\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

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Rungshai-A. Q. Stubb, Esq.  
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**Hongkong—Interest Allowed :**  
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent.  
on the daily balance.  
**ON FIXED DEPOSITS.**  
For 3 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum.  
**N. J. STABB,**  
Chief Manager.

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### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST ON DEPOSIT IS allowed on the following monthly basis :  
Deposits made up to £50 per month, per annum.  
Deposits over £50 up to their option, balances of five or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIRED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.

**N. J. STABB,**  
Chief Manager.

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### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1824.

**HEAD OFFICES—LONDON.**  
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... £1,000,000  
Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIRED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be credited on application.  
**T. C. DOWNING,**  
Manager  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

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### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital .....	£1,500,000
Subscribed " "	1,125,000
Fund Up " "	862,500
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**BANKERS:**  
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Hankow	Rangoon
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Kandy	
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**HONGKONG BRANCH.**  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum or Daily Balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
**C. CHAMPEIN,**  
Acting Manager.

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### INTERNATIONAL KINGANB CORPORATION.

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
31, Wall St., New York

**LONDON OFFICE:**  
20, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....	\$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS .....	\$3,931,000
<b>U.S. GOLD .....</b>	<b>\$7,181,000</b>

**BRANCHES:—**

BOMBAY	HONGKONG	PEKING.
CALCUTTA	KORE	SAN FRANCISCO
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
Cebu	YOKOHAMA	
CELO		
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Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the bank is able to offer the Services of its Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America, Namely:—

**BAHIA BUENOS AIRES, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO.**

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIRED DEPOSITS received at rates as agreed on application.  
**N. S. MARSHALL,**  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

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### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

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Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... .. 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 20,800,000

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Branches and Agents:	Agents:
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Canton	Kobe
Colon	New York
Guangzhou	Otsu
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Manila	Singapore
Panama	Tientsin
Shanghai	Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts deposited on notice for fixed period, at rates to be decided on negotiation.

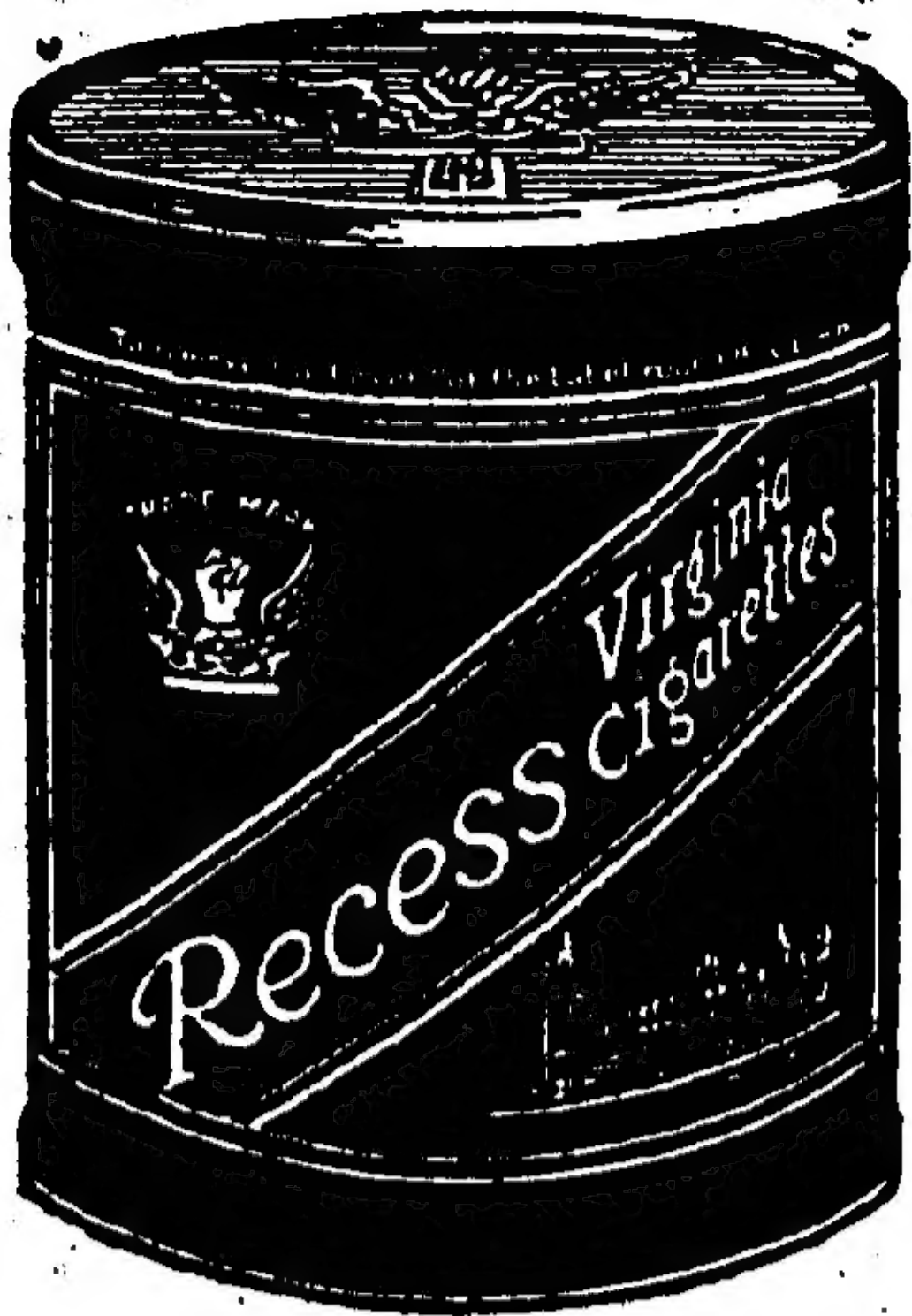
**EIGHT ORO, Manager.**  
Hong Kong, 11th Sept. 1912.



## NOTICES.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**THURSDAY, the 18th January 1917,**

commencing at 3.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

**A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture**

comprising:—

Teak hatstand, easy chairs, blackwood overmantel, flower stands & stools, card table, teak bookcase, writing table, engravings, ornaments, carpets, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, teak dinner waggons, dinner service, etc., etc.

Double brass & cherrywood bedsteads, teak wardrobes, dressing tables, washstand, chest of drawers, toilet-crockery etc., etc.

**Also**

A Consignment of Household Linen.

Damask table cloths and napkins, white lace curtains, bath & face towels, bed covers, cotton sheets, pillow cases, cushion covers, eiderdown quilts etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.



## POST OFFICE.

## MAIL NOTICE.

The Post Office issues the following instructions to the public:—

Particulars of our rates and the time of delivery of mail will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

The rates of postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:—

To Canton, Foshan, Chan Chuen and Whampoa—2 cents for 14 ounces.

To other parts of China—4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatutok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au-tsu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Whampoa.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.50 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Benmel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shat Kiu.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumbuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kau Ng.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately from Vladivostok to Foochow, and slightly over Formosa and N. Luzon. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

There is probably a depression over N. China, and an anticyclone to the east of Japan.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy. Moderate monsoon is indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.49 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road. E. or variable wind, moderate; fine, fog in morning.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 17, 1917.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous	Day	On date	On date
		at 4 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.15	30.19	30.14	
Temperature	60	56	69	
Humidity	53	74	49	
Wind Direction	E	E	W	
" Force	4	1	3	
Weather	o	c	b	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	
H. K. Observatory, January 17, 1917.				
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.				

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1917.

3rd and 4th Episode of

## "THE GREED."

All should see this Beautiful Photo Play

Interesting:—

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

"MAKING A GREAT NEWSPAPER."

Comic:—

"MOTHER IN LAW'S RETURN."

"HOME BREAKING HOUND." (Keystone)

"MARY JANE DOES THE GRAND."

Owing to the Large Demand for seats at SATURDAYS' Matinees. Two Matinees will take place in future: 1st Matinee 2.15 p.m., 2nd Matinee 5 p.m.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

## "VICTORY OR DEATH."

A sensational detective drama in 5 reels.  
 Full of excitement & thrilling adventures.

Also

Comics Films.

## HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1917.

1st 2nd Episode of

## "MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."

A startling Detective Feature in 12 Episodes.

WEDNESDAY 17th January:—Continue further Episodes.

Comic Films will be screened.

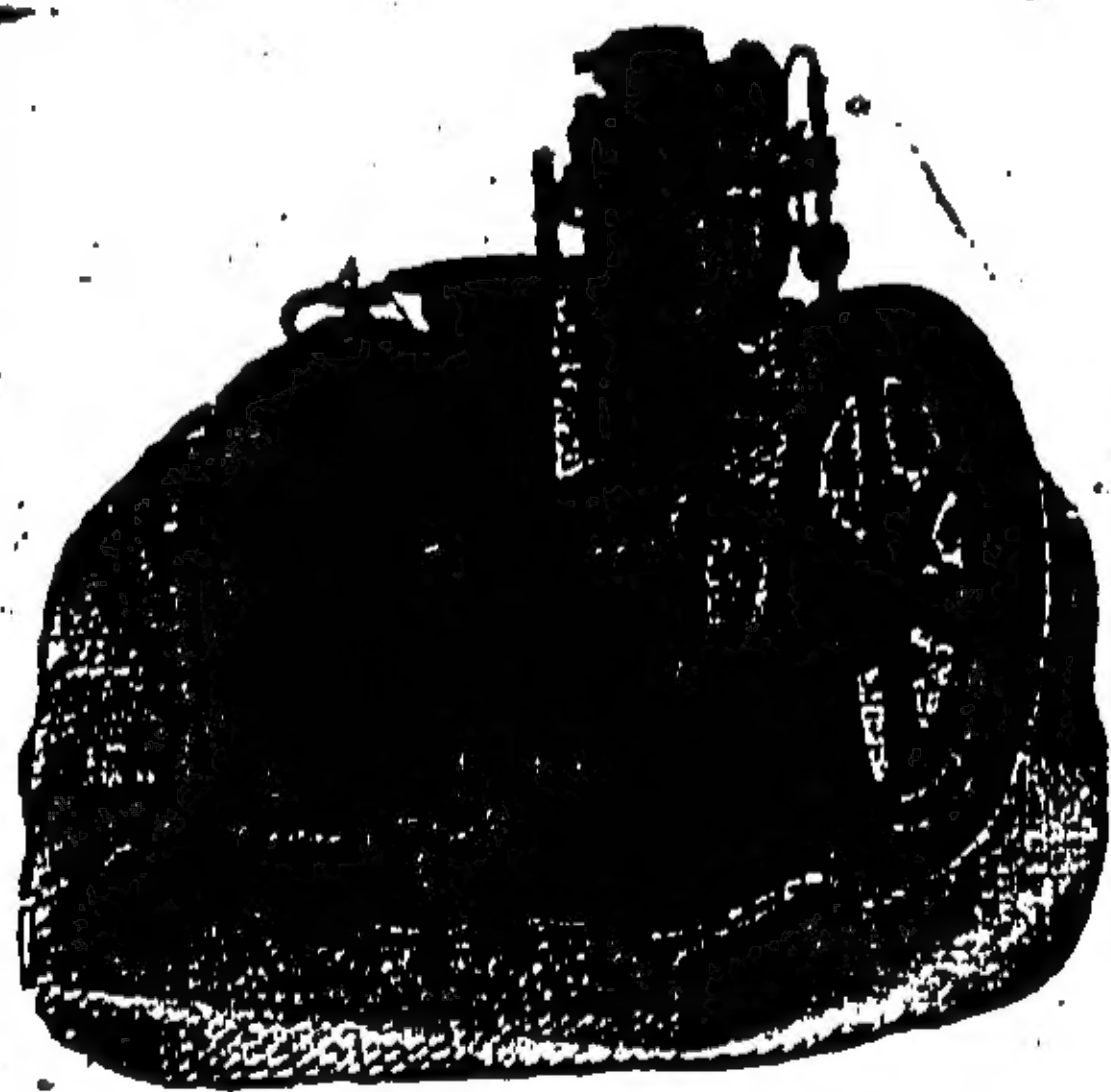
ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE.

## BOLINDER'S CRUDE OIL ENGINES

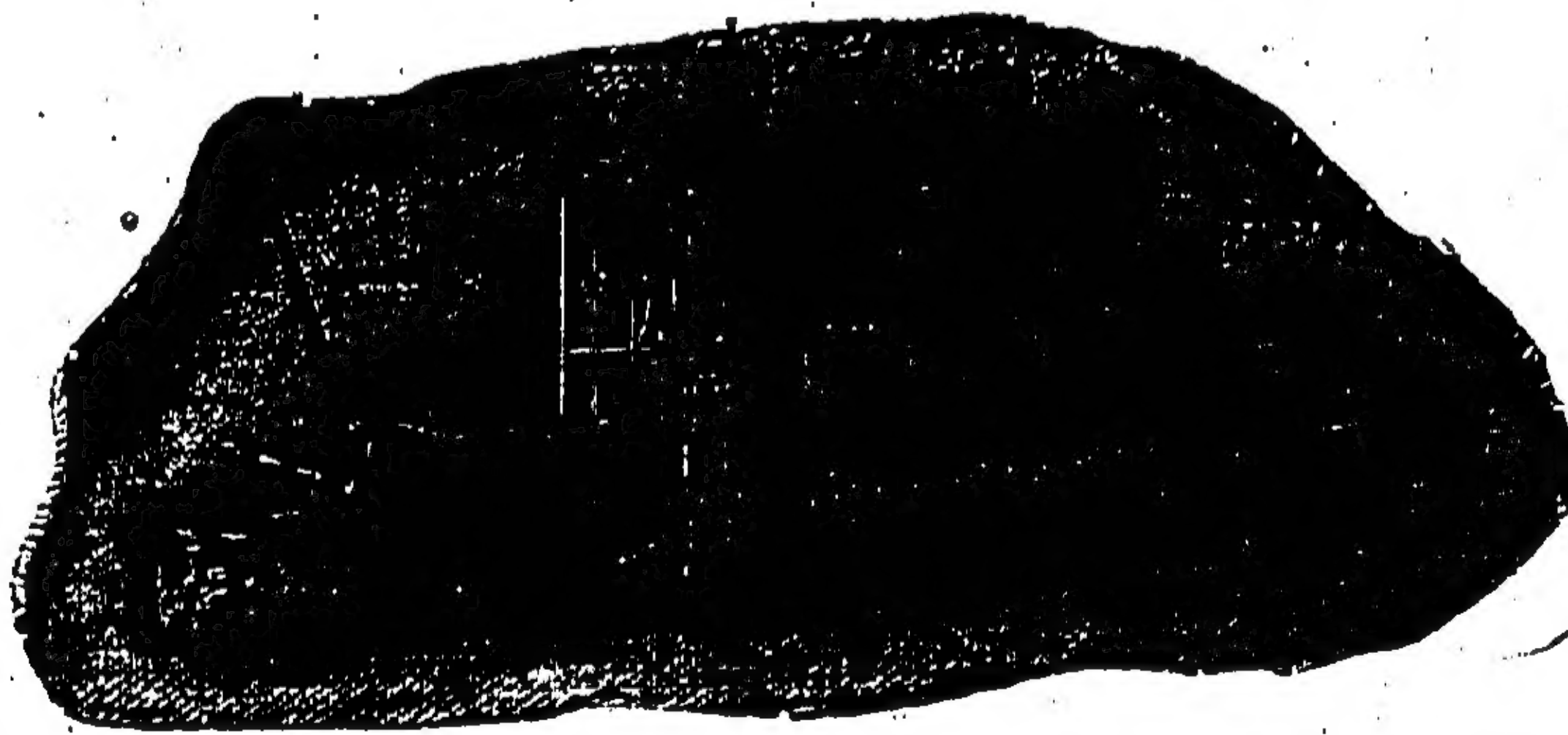
FOR MINING, MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND STATIONARY WORK.

REDUCED REPAIR BILLS, LOW RATE OF FUEL CONSUMPTION, REDUCED

DEPRECIATION, INCREASED RELIABILITY.



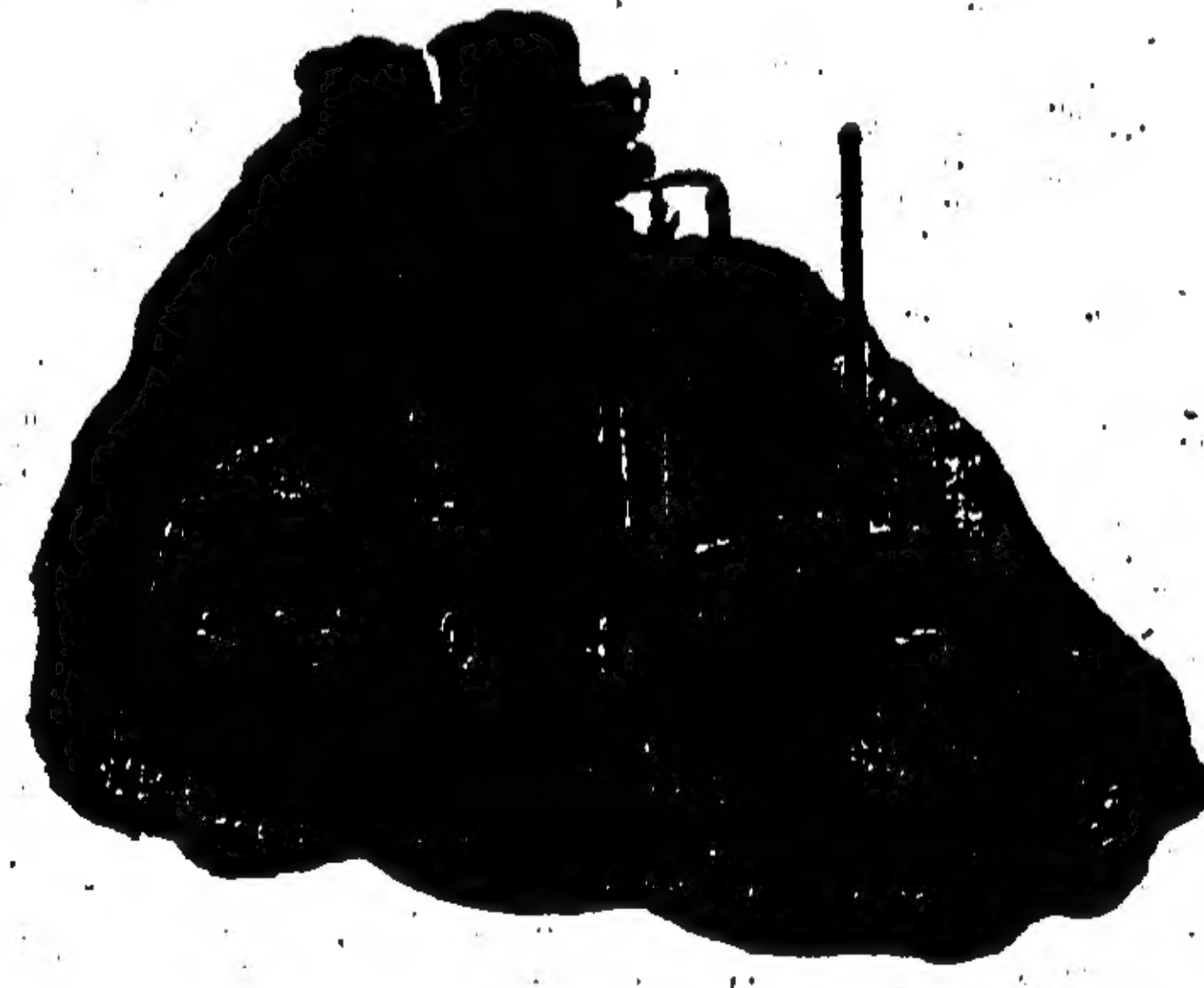
THE SIMPLICITY OF THE FEW WORKING PARTS ENABLES THE "BOLINDER" TO BE DRIVEN WITHOUT THE SERVICES OF A TRAIN-ED ENGINEER.



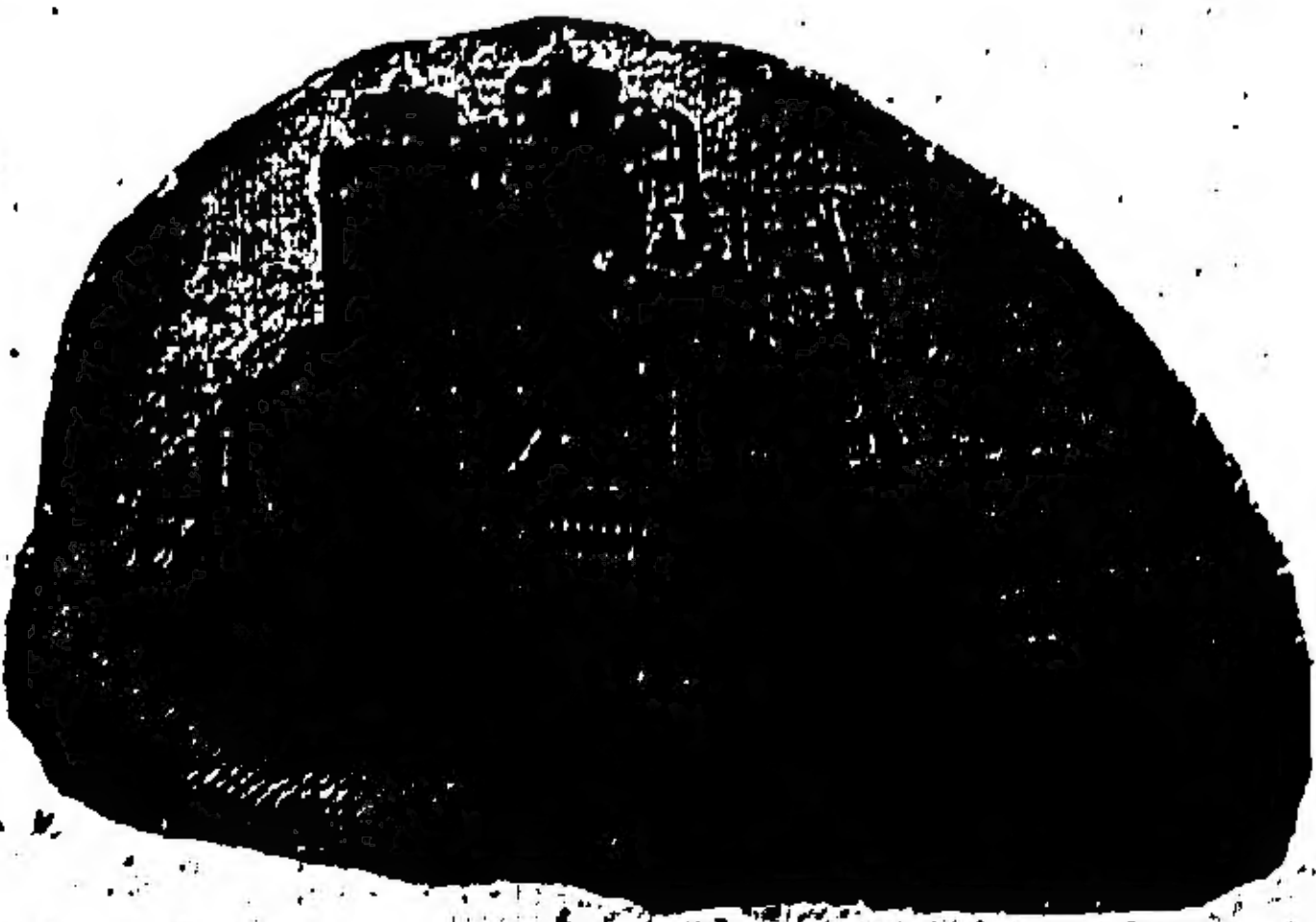
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## W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

TEL. NO. 228 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



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The "Bolinder" is made to a Standard Gauge, therefore all Parts are interchangeable, and replacements can be ordered with absolute certainty of their fitting accurately.



Every year additional improvements are made in the "Bolinder" which enables same to lead the world of Hot Bulb engines, but owners of existing engines can usually have the more up-to-date parts added to their present installation, at very little cost & trouble.

